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UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1994-1995 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1996

PART I. AFRICA

Section 21 - United Republic of Tanzania

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

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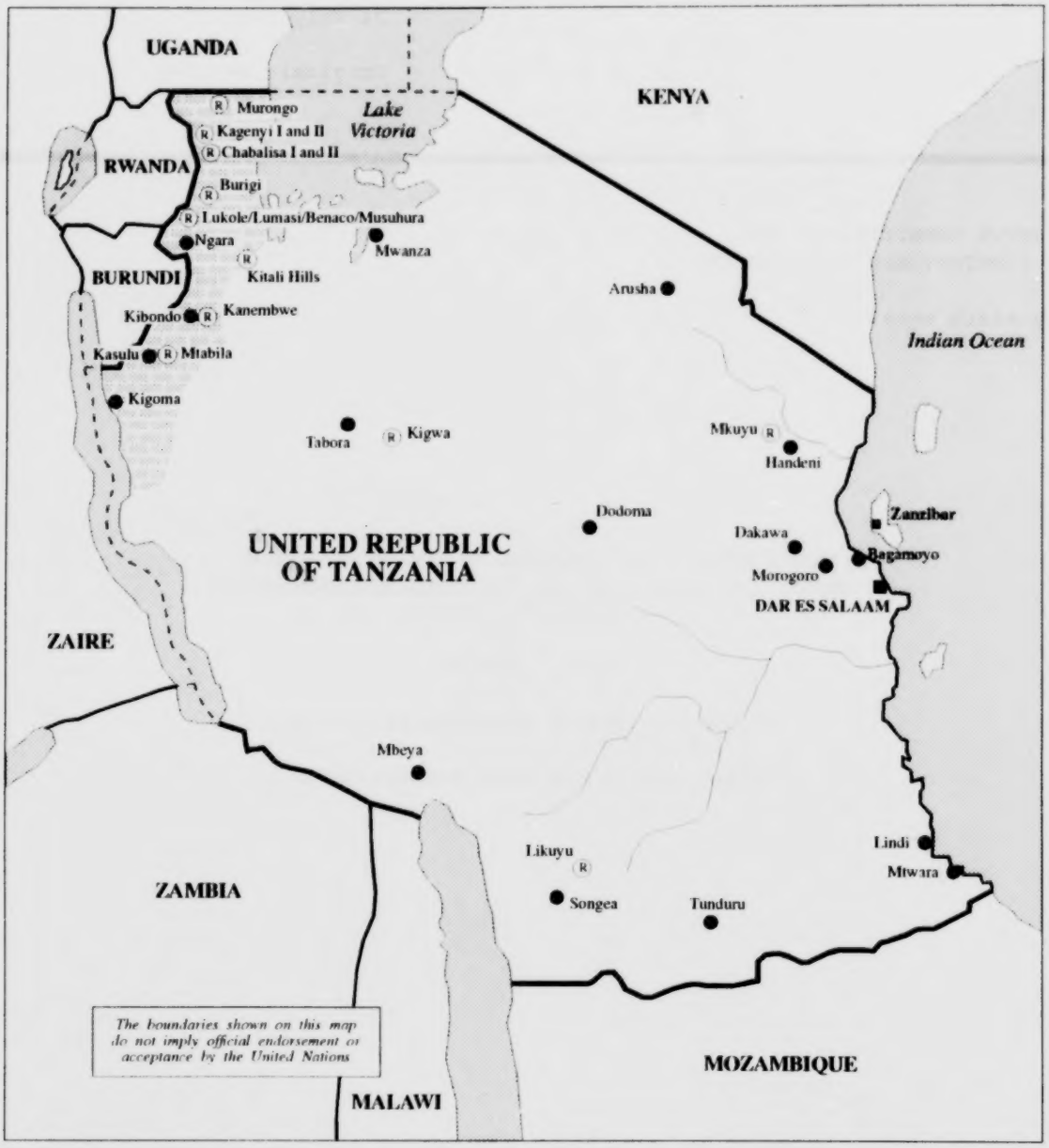
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



I.21 UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

1. Beneficiary population

1. At 31 December 1994, the United Republic of Tanzania hosted a total refugee population of 883,250, of which 640,064 were assisted. The breakdown of the assisted population was as follows:

Country of origin	Number 01/01/94	Number 21/12/94	Location	Type of assistance
Rwanda	3	574,257	Kagera	EM
Burundi	300,000	57,877	Kigoma/Kagera	EM
Mozambique	18,471	4,502	Likuyu	RP, LS
Somalia	2,142	2,977	Mkuyu	CM
Zaire	215	239	Kigwa	CM
South Africa/ others	495	212	Rural areas	RP, CM

CM - Care and maintenance, EM - Emergency, LS - Local settlement, RP - Repatriation

2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

2. **Rwandan refugees**: Following the tragic events in Rwanda in April 1994, the number of assisted Rwandan refugees grew from practically none to almost 575,000 in the Kagera Region. About 200,000 of them entered the United Republic of Tanzania within a period of 24 hours. The influx from Rwanda continued from May to the end of October with a daily average influx of some 1,500 persons. From November 1994 to March 1995, Rwandan refugees in Burundi also started entering the United Republic of Tanzania to escape insecurity in the camps in Burundi. A massive emergency response was initiated by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, UNHCR, donor countries, other United Nations agencies (notably WFP and UNICEF) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In 1994, initial assistance to the Rwandan refugees was covered through an allocation from the Emergency Fund. Subsequently, and following Special Appeals, a Special Programme was established for 1994 and 1995. In May/June 1995, a major Programme Review exercise was carried out in the area and the budget is in the process of being adjusted and will be reflected in the revised 1995 Appeal for the Rwanda/Burundi Special Operation. A major challenge has continued to be the provision of adequate water to the Kagera refugee camps, a task made difficult by overcrowding and an unfavourable geographical situation.

3. Some 60,000 persons are expected to repatriate voluntarily during 1995 but this will depend largely on the conditions inside Rwanda. In April 1995 a tripartite agreement on voluntary repatriation of Rwandan refugees was signed between the Governments of Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania, and UNHCR.

4. **Burundi refugees**: At the beginning of 1994, about 250,000 Burundi refugees repatriated spontaneously. About 45,000 of them remained in the United Republic of Tanzania residing in the Kigoma Region. A new influx of about 60,000 refugees, however, took place in March 1995 mainly into the Kagera Region following the disturbances in Muyinga Province. On 31 March, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania closed its border with Burundi. The Government has maintained that positive steps must be taken towards the implementation of the recommendations of the January 1995 Nairobi Presidential Summit on the voluntary repatriation of Rwandan refugees before the reopening of the border can be considered.

5. Most of the assistance provided to Burundi refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania in 1994 was covered under Special Programmes. The 1995 assistance budget, initially approved under General Programmes, was subsequently also incorporated in the regional Special Programme for Rwanda and Burundi. Following the May/June 1995 Programme Review, the former budget was increased slightly to cover unforeseen expenditure mainly in the health sector.

6. **Mozambican refugees**: Organized repatriation for the Mozambican refugees was completed as scheduled in October 1994. Up to 13,500 Mozambicans repatriated voluntarily over land, lake and sea routes.

7. **Somali refugees**: The 1995 Annual Programme budget for care and maintenance for Somali refugees was increased substantially due to a higher beneficiary figure.

3. 1996 country programmes

(a) Objectives

8. **Rwandan Refugees**: Voluntary repatriation remains the preferred durable solution. The severity of the ethnic violence and the difficulty of achieving rapid reconciliation as a consequence have so far made prospects for organized mass voluntary repatriation limited. During 1996, it is anticipated that the pace of organized voluntary repatriation will increase steadily as efforts to reconcile political and ethnic differences continue in parallel with the rehabilitation and repair of damaged infrastructure and economic systems in Rwanda. For planning purposes, it is currently estimated that some 20 to 25 per cent of the caseload at the beginning of 1996 may repatriate during the year. To facilitate voluntary repatriation, several activities will be undertaken including establishing transit centres, improving security arrangements in the camps through the deployment of additional police, establishing means of disseminating accurate information on conditions and reintegration programmes in Rwanda, holding regular cross-border coordination meetings with UNHCR, and governmental and non-governmental organizations in Rwanda and the region, and maintaining a continuing dialogue with refugee representatives and groups in the camps. UNHCR will increase cross-border

exchanges with colleagues in Rwanda and Burundi. The planning figure of the assisted refugee population will be reduced as repatriation takes place during 1996. Subject to prevailing conditions and progress in voluntary repatriation, feasibility studies on the relocation of the camps in Ngara District will be initiated.

9. Concurrent activities aimed at providing refugees with cooking fuel and mitigating damage to the environment will continue in 1996. Emphasis will be laid on the controlled distribution and rational use of cooking fuel as well as on the development of energy saving stoves and pilot use of alternative sources of energy. Efforts to reunite abandoned children with their relatives will likewise form an important component of the 1996 activities. Specific needs of women will continue to be incorporated in the general assistance programme in 1996. Special emphasis will be placed on training, income-generation activities and support to micro-enterprises in which women participate.

10. **Burundi refugees**: Pending voluntary repatriation, the Burundi refugees in semi-permanent settlements in the Kigoma Region, who arrived in 1993 and early 1994, should be well established during 1996 and able to partially meet some of their food needs from small-scale agricultural activities. It is expected that the provision of health care and other services will be more integrated into the district and regional service structures, and that primary education will be available for all refugee children in the settlements.

11. The innovative open learning centres, started as a pilot project in 1995 in the Kigoma settlements, will continue during 1996. Through distance learning qualified students will have the opportunity to pursue their studies at the post-primary and tertiary levels. Burundi refugees in the Kagera Region will have prospects for self-reliance only if the current sites can be decongested.

12. **Somali refugees**: Basic services in the Somali refugee settlements in Mkuyu and Handeni will continue to be maintained. The Tanzanian authorities have been requested to provide more land to enable the refugees to engage more profitably in agricultural activities. The main objective during 1996 is to assist the refugees to become as self-reliant as possible. To this end emphasis will be laid on community development and income-generation activities.

13. **Mozambican refugees**: The remaining 4,511 Mozambican refugees in Likuyu settlement are expected to either opt for naturalization or return spontaneously after the harvest season in 1995. Therefore no further assistance is planned for Mozambican refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania for 1996.

14. **Urban refugees**: The conditions in the Kigwa settlement where urban refugees reside are inadequate for their needs and aspirations, and a new location for a refugee centre near Dar-es-Salaam is being sought. Should this be possible, then it is expected that this centre will be established in 1996, subject to parliamentary approval of the new refugee bill. At the same time, those portions of the Kigwa settlement which are no longer used for asylum-seekers will be handed over to the Government.

15. **Protection**: Démarches will continue with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania to reopen its border with Burundi to genuine refugees. UNHCR will also continue to follow up on the draft refugee bill, which is still being considered by the Government, for possible forwarding to parliament for approval. Given the number of Rwandan refugees who are awaiting trial in overcrowded prisons in the Kagera Region, UNHCR will explore possibilities of supporting the Tanzanian judiciary system. The protection training activities involving national authorities, police officers and army officials as well as implementing partners will continue to be supported.

(b) Proposed budgets for 1996

(i) General Programmes

16. The care and maintenance assistance of Somali refugees in Mkuyu and Handeni, and for urban refugees, will be slightly below the 1995 budget since the 1995 figure includes the purchase of an ambulance.

17. The local settlement budget in 1996 covers only lower and higher secondary education assistance. Local settlement assistance to Mozambican refugees will have been phased out during 1995.

(ii) Special Programmes

18. The requirements for the 1996 programme for the Rwandan and Burundi refugees will be further reviewed during the last quarter of 1995. The main emphasis will be on drawing up a voluntary repatriation project to Rwanda to be implemented when conditions in Rwanda allow for the safe return of refugees from the United Republic of Tanzania. The care and maintenance programme will be maintained at an appropriate level to continue the provision of basic assistance pending voluntary repatriation.

(c) Implementing partners

19. Implementation of the assistance programme will continue to be provided under a tripartite agreement between the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, UNHCR and implementing partners in all the locations.

20. **Rwandan refugees**: A large number of new implementing partners participated in the emergency response to the Rwandan refugee influx into the Kagera region. In 1995 there are 28 NGOs providing multi-sectoral assistance. In 1996 an effort will be made to gradually increase the involvement of local NGOs. It is planned that UNHCR funding of administrative costs for the implementing partners will be reduced considerably. Most of the international NGOs will be required to cover the bulk of their administrative and staffing costs as per UNHCR policy on partnership with NGOs.

21. **Burundi refugees**: The present implementing arrangement for the provision of multi-sectoral care and maintenance assistance for Burundi refugees in the Kigoma region will continue to be provided by five NGOs, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Regional Development Director (Kigoma).

22. **Somali refugees**: Three NGOs and the Ministry of Home Affairs will continue to provide care and maintenance assistance for the Somali refugees in Mkuyu settlement.

23. **Urban refugees**: The implementing arrangement for the urban refugees through the Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT) will continue in 1996.

(d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

24. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

(i) 1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)

25. The 1994 expenditure was considerably above the revised estimates since these did not yet include the total 1994 requirements for the Rwanda emergency operation as reflected in the regional Appeal of July 1994. The continuing presence of increasing numbers of Rwandan refugees made it necessary to further expand UNHCR's support capacity. As of November 1994, 60 additional posts were established, out of which 17 were international staff posts, in both Ngara and Karagwe. This increase also required a substantial investment in expanded office premises, vehicles, furniture, communications and data-processing equipment. Due to the limited infrastructure available in Ngara, pre-fabricated offices were constructed while arrangements were also made to provide container accommodation to the staff. Until such accommodation became available in 1995, the UNHCR Ngara staff were accommodated in a tented compound.

26. For the Mozambique repatriation operation, expenditure was below the revised budget since some of the posts remained vacant until later in the year, when the organized movement started. As a result, expenditure for related non-staff costs was also lower than the estimates.

(ii) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)

27. The revised 1995 requirements have increased due to the additional number of posts created in late 1994 for the Rwanda emergency operation. Related non-staff costs for vehicles, furniture, communications, etc., have also increased. Some posts directly associated with the Rwanda/Burundi Special Operation have been transferred to the Special Programmes budget. The Field Office in Karagwe was upgraded to Sub-Office as of January 1995 to facilitate administrative procedures.

28. The revised requirements under the Mozambique repatriation operation are below the initial estimates. In line with the schedule for the scaling down of the assistance programme, the Sub-Office in Songea was closed in June 1995.

(iii) **Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)**

29. The estimated requirements for 1996 related to the Rwanda/Burundi Speci Operation will be subject to a further review during the second half of 1995 to take into account the most recent developments. The requirements under other programmes are not significantly different from the revised 1995 estimates.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1994	1995		1996	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
4,000.0	–	–	EMERGENCY FUND	–
218.1	292.3	540.8	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	512.9
200.2 a/	–	131.1 c/	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	
162.9 b/	4,781.7	210.5	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	144.7
1,082.6	954.0	753.1	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	700.9
5,663.8	6,028.0	1,635.5	SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS	1,358.5
135.6	140.6	161.8	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	227.8
5,799.4	6,168.6	1,797.3	TOTAL (1)	1,586.3
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
42.0	35.2	–	EDUCATION ACCOUNT	–
59,636.9	–	58,188.7	RWANDA/BURUNDI OPERATION	37,569.6
5,791.5	1,845.4	9,031.9	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	8,162.0
138.3	95.5	274.4	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	191.2
900.0	500.0	–	MOZAMBIQUE REPATRIATION	–
178.4	247.0	133.7	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	–
13.0	3.0	27.7	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	–
–	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	–
481.5	–	–	Extrabudgetary food	–
1,433.0	–	–	Rehab. of ref. affected areas	–
212.9	–	–	Various assistance	–
29.4	–	311.3	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	–
68,856.9	2,726.1	67,967.7	TOTAL (2)	45,922.8
74,656.3	8,894.7	69,765.0	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	47,509.1

a/ of which US$ 200,000 incurred against the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation and US$ 176 incurred against Other Programmes

b/ of which US$ 610 incurred against Other Programmes

c/ allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation